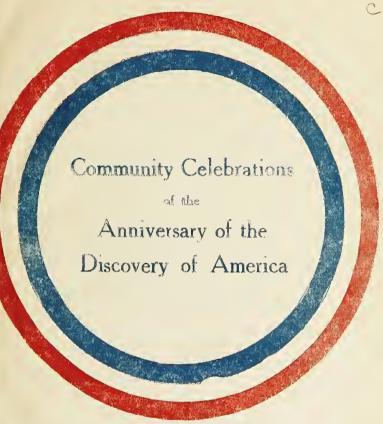
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Liberty Day, October 12, 1918 FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

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All hail, Columbus, discoverer, dreamer, hero and apostle! We, here, of every race and country, recognize the horizon which bounded his vision. Continents are his monuments, and innumerable millions, past, present and to come, who enjoy in their liberties and their happiness the truits of his faith, will reverently guard and preserve, from century to century, his name and fame.

---CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

LIBERTY DAY

October 12, 1918

Suggestions for Community Celebrations

By
HENRY E. JACKSON
Special Agent in Community Organization
United States Bureau of Education
and

CLARA L. Van SLYCK
Formerly with Department of Recreation
Russell Sage Foundation



issued]by
THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WAR LOAN ORGANIZATION
and
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Washington 1918 JK1761 C7 J13



THE FIRST INSPIRATION OF COLUMBUS

By Giulio Monteverde

Reproduced by courtesy of Boston Museum of Fine Arts

A PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT WILSON

Every day the great principles for which we are fighting take fresh hold upon our thought and purpose, and make it clearer what the end must be and what we must do to achieve it. We now know more certainly than we ever knew before why free men brought the great nation and government we love into existence, because it grows clearer and clearer what supreme service it is to be America's privilege to render to the world. The anniversary of the discovery of America must therefore have for us in this fateful year a peculiar and thrilling significance. We should make it a day of ardent rededication to the ideals upon which our government is founded and by which our present heroic tasks are inspired.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, do appoint Saturday, the 12th day of October, 1918, as Liberty Day. On that day I request the citizens of every community of the United States, city, town and countryside to celebrate the discovery of our country in order to stimulate a generous response to the Fourth Liberty Loan. Commemorative addresses, pageants, harvest home festivals or other demonstrations should be arranged for in every neighborhood under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and the immediate direction of the Liberty Loan Committee, in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Education and the public school authorities.

Let the people's response to the Fourth Liberty Loss express the measure of their devotion to the ideals which have guided the country from its discovery until now, and of their determined purpose to defend them and guarantee their triumph.

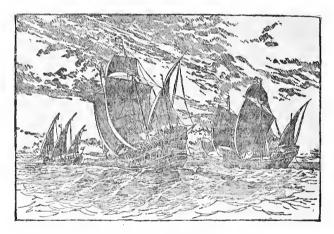
For the purpose of participating in Liberty Day celebrations all employees of the Federal Government throughout the country whose services can be spared may be excused on Saturday, the 12th day of October, for the entire day.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-third.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.



"THE THREE CARAVELS"
FROM Moore's Life of Christopher Columbus
By permission of Houghton, Millin Co., Boston

MESSAGE FROM

THE NATIONAL LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE TO FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

It has been our custom, as you know, to select the second Friday of our Liberty Loan drives as Liberty Day.

For the Fourth Liberty Loan we have adopted the plan suggested by the United States Bureau of Education to designate Saturday, October 12th, the anniversary of the discovery of our country, as Liberty Day.

The Treasury Department, in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Education, will request every school district in the United States—city, town and country-side—to arrange for the celebration of the discovery of America with an appropriate Harvest Home Festival.

There is a logical unity between both of these ideas and the Liberty Loan. When the people of a community recount the fruits of their summer's labor, they will naturally ask themselves what share of them they ought to invest in Liberty Bonds. When they come to realize what the discovery of America has meant to them, personally, what it has meant for the cause of freedom and democracy, what it will mean for the salvation of the world in the present world tragedy, when they begin to feel all this, they must of necessity say, this is worth investing in, worth fighting for, worth making any sacrifice for.

To create this state of mind is the purpose of celebrating the discovery of America. It is our hope that the Nation-wide celebration will stir such enthusiasm over America's mission in the world as to enable each community to reach at least its quota by that day. Let every local community make this its goal and on Liberty Day announce the achievement and rejoice over it.

The Bureau of Education, at the request of the Treasury Department, is preparing suggestions for a Harvest Home Festival celebration, and has the facilities for mailing them to almost every one of the 300,000 schools in the United States. The

Figures: Flome Festival is our earliest form of American celebration, in common use before cities were built, and it would be a distinct gain to carry the idea over into city life. The characteristic harvest of the city is not fruit or grain, but the products of social life, like commerce, art, music, architecture. City and country communities will, of course, celebrate the day each after its own fashion, but the Harvest Festival idea applies equally to both. Whatever a community's particular type of product may be, on Liberty Day its aim should be to reap a harvest of dollars for democracy. On this day we meet, not as city or country people, but as citizens, all united for the single purpose of serving the Nation by devoting a part of our products to its needs.

As soon as you receive this letter, will you please advise the local representatives of your district of this plan of co-operation with the United States Bureau of Education? The American people have ingenuity and initiative. The program of the Bureau of Education, therefore, will be merely suggestive. The two central ideas—the Discovery of Our Country, and the Harvest Home Festival—are so simple and yet so significant, that every community will be able to adapt them to local conditions and express them effectively.

There is something vastly inspiring in the thought of all local neighborhoods in the United States meeting the same day on the basis of citizenship with united devotion to the ideals for which America stands. "Morale is to force as three is to one," said Napoleon. To mobilize the spirit of America is of paramount importance. October 12th furnishes the occasion for expressing the Nation's spirit in definite terms of service to meet the Nation's need.

The idea is big, the opportunity great. The time is short. Will you please use every effort to make this the most successful national celebration since the war began?

Sincerely yours,

L. B. Franklin, Director.

MESSAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

The Bureau of Education willingly responds to the request of the National Liberty Loan Committee to prepare a program for Community Celebrations of America's discovery day, October 12th, and to co-operate throughout the Nation to help make them a success. It does so, not only because it desires to render a service to the cause of democracy, for the sake of which the people are again asked to buy bonds, but also because the celebration of this anniversary furnishes the opportunity to stimulate the practice of citizenship in local communities, which is the permanent aim of the Bureau in its community center work.

As we hope that this war will mark the end of tragic misunderstanding among nations, let us strive to remove misunderstanding among our neighbors in home communities. The surest guarantee of success in our efforts to win a victory for democracy in Europe is the practice of democracy in America. Inspiring possibilities, therefore, present themselves to the citizens of our country when they meet as communities to consider the discovery of America and its significance for the cause of freedom. October 12th should be made the occasion for rendering conspicuous service in the promotion of the ideals for which the Nation is now making heroic sacrifices.

P. P. CLAXTON, Commissioner.

"Let us never forget that without the steadfast culture of the highest manhood in political life, the richest opportunities are no better than dust and chaff. The extension of God's kingdom on earth was the object nearest the heart of Columbus. It is our high duty and privilege to accept the legacy and defend it."

—John Fiske.

PART I

OUR DISCOVERY DAY

The discovery of America opened a new road to freedom; it is our task to keep the road open. We have accepted the legacy and are now defending it by force of arms. The celebration of our discovery day is designed to clothe, with its true significance, the event which made America possible, and stimulated her to become, not "a land of broken promise," but a land where liberty may live.

October twelfth is not only a notable day in the history of human progress, but also one of our most inspiring national traditions, because it reminds America of her high mission to make her experiment in democracy the hope of the world. Almost every nation has at its beginning some formative principle which shapes its organization and determines its contribution to the world's welfare. In Palestine it was religion; in Greece it was culture; in Rome it was law; in America it is—what? Her birth and history clearly indicate that America's mission is the development of the individual, the enfranchisement of manhood.

The use of the anniversary of her discovery to remind herself of her manifest mission, at a time when she is fighting to fulfill it, is obviously fitting. Because it is only as we realize that the Nation's chief business is to put democracy into practice, to organize society on the basis of friendship, to establish the rule of brother citizens over themselves, only so will we acquire an intelligent enthusiasm and believe that these ideals are worth contending for, worth investing money in, worth defending with life itself. We are asked to buy bonds to make possible the triumph of these ideals. They were the ideals dearest to Columbus when America was discovered. John Fiske gave us the correct keynote of the anniversary when he said: "It is our high duty and privilege to accept the legacy and defend it." To help us understand what our legacy is and realize that it is worth defending is the true object of the day's celebration.

It is fortunate that the anniversary this year occurs during the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign because the call to invest in bonds provides the means of expressing our convictions in tangible form. To stir men's emotions without providing an outlet in action is to do them serious damage. The day is designed to furnish the occasion not only for expressing the Nation's spirit, but for expressing it in definite terms of service to meet the Nation's present need. Liberty bonds will be safety-valves tor aroused emotions. It is hoped that the celebration of this day will arouse every community in the Nation to such an extent that at least its quota of bonds will be raised before the day arrives and the day be used to rejoice over the achievement, and stimulate a still greater one.

Perhaps the most significant fact about the bond issues in this war is their popular character. The number of subscribers has been largely and widely scattered. Entirely aside from an increase in the amount of money raised, to increase still further the number of subscribers is most desirable. The health of the body politic requires for its preservation a larger number of small subscriptions rather than a smaller number of large ones. To produce this desired result is one of the chief aims of the plan to ask the citizens of every school community to meet as communities to celebrate the Nation's discovery day. The country is so large that it is impossible for Washington to deal with individuals. Even to deal with the 300,000 school districts of the United States is a task astonishingly large. But Washington can establish a communication with every local community. The Bureau of Education has an addressograph of the school houses. The entire body of citizens can be reached only through the schools, for they are conveniently distributed in every city, village and countryside; they are owned and supported by all the people; they are non-sectarian, non-partisan and non-exclusive. The Bureau of Education, therefore, is able to assist the National Liberty Loan Committee in its task of reaching the entire country and making the subscription popular in character.

But the Liberty Loan Campaign will in turn render a permanent service to the schools and the cause of community building. It will help to establish and to preserve a connection between school activities and life processes, a connection which ought never to have been broken, and when re-established ought never to be severed; it will help committees to achieve spiritual unity and to weld citizens together in social and economic sympathy, unitedly loyal to the common welfare.

The form of celebration here recommended for Liberty Day is a Harvest Home Festival. It includes Christopher Columbus' own suggestion for celebrating the discovery of America, and such modern activities as war-time athletic games, community singing, a community dinner party and Liberty Loan addresses.

The program here suggested aims to stimulate joy, comradeship and intelligent sympathy with the ideals of America, in behalf of which she is now at war. But the program is merely suggestive. Instead of sending from Washington a complete and stereotyped plan, we believe the people have ideas of their own and will be glad to use them. Our aim is to stimulate self-development through self-expression. We think the policy will also be most effective in producing permanent results on the principal stated by Theodore Parker, that he who goes through the land scattering full-blown roses will be followed the next day by their withered petals, but he who scatters rose seed will be followed by their ever-increasing perfume.

The significant fact at the heart of the celebration is the vital connection between the discovery of America and the Harvest Festival idea. At the Harvest Home Festival we should inventory our material resources and exhibit the products of our labor. The unescapable next question is—what are we to do with them, what worthy purpose ought they to serve. The answer to this question is furnished by the ideals inspired by the discovery of America. Once we realize its significance to the cause of freedom we cannot do otherwise than make a motor reaction and say—This is worth investing in, worth fighting for, worth making any sacrifice for.

This idea is the keynote of Liberty Day. In 1876, Thomas Huxley said to the American people: "I cannot say that I am in the slightest degree impressed by your bigness or your material resources as such. Size is not grandeur and territory does not make a nation. The great issue about which hangs a true sublimity and the terror of an overhanging fate, is what are you going to do with these things? What is to be the end to which these things are to be the means?"

The aim of celebrating our discovery day in this manner is to make clear the end of which our material resources are to be the means. Columbus was not in search of material resources as such; his lofty aim was to secure the means to drive the Turk out of Europe and establish a better social order. He was persecuted for not producing immediate results, because his contemporaries demanded the fruit the day the tree was planted. These vast resources to which his heroic deed opened the way have now been developed and are in our hands. If we are moved by the high motives of Columbus we will use them to banish from Europe those forces which are a menace to the peace and freedom of the world. What is the value of material resources? How much is money worth? Money is like gunpowder, some one has said: it is no good until it goes off. Its value depends on the use to which it is put. In his Liberty Loan letter, the President expressed the true spirit of American men when he said: "They will not fail now to show the world for what their wealth was intended."

It is not our purpose to attempt any answer to the question as to the significance of the discovery of America and its bearing on the use of our resources. Our aim is to suggest the question for the sake of stimulating all local communities to ask and answer it for themselves. The entire Nation could with great profit devote the period of the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign to a thoughtful consideration and constructive discussion of America's Mission, for the sake of which we are asked to buy bonds. It is an inspiring theme for all speakers and writers. There is something vastly stimulating and richly significant in the idea of all citizens in every school community in the United States meeting the same day on the basis of citizenship to consider the high mission to which America's discovery destined her. To this notable day in our history we will add a new significance by our united achievements. When each community operates as a little democracy and all of them co-operate in a definite national task, then the Nation as a whole is in operation. The thought of it grips the heart with hope for America's future. When all citizens are thrilled with the joy of concerted action under the impulse of devotion to an unselfish purpose, there is generated that degree of mutual understanding and publicmindedness essential to national welfare. There can be no effective co-operation without a community of interest and purpose. Without it nothing is possible. With it everything is possible. "No men," said Burke, "can act with effect who do not act in concert; no men can act in concert who do not act with confidence; no men can act with confidence who are not bound together by common opinions, common affections and common interests." The aim of the celebration of Liberty Day in every community in the Nation is to create common opinions and affections that our citizens may act with effect on the Nation's present task. And what is that? The discovery of America opened a new road to freedom; our task is to keep the road open.

PART II

OUTLINE OF PROGRAM, FOR HARVEST HOME FESTIVAL

October 12, 1918

Forenoon

Athletic Events.
Story Telling for Young Children.

Noon

Community Dinner Party. To Promote Good Fellowship.

Afternoon

Procession and Pageant. Community Singing. Liberty Loan Speeches.

PROCESSION AND PAGEANT

"Let processions be ordered, let solemn festivals be celebrated, let the temples be filled with boughs and with flowers."

Christopher Columbus' request for the celebration in Spain of his discovery of the new land was for a religious observance, befitting the dignity of his achievement. However, we believe it would be a fitting tribute to Columbus to introduce into our modern and very active festivities something of the spirit of his suggestion by holding celebrations out of doors wherever possible—in the natural temples "filled with boughs and with flowers."

It should be the aim of every community to make its procession and pageant one to be remembered. The line of march may be only from the school house to the picnic grounds, across a field or around a block, or it may be along a country road or a city street, but this triumphal procession of "the army of the inner lines" should only be equalled by the parades of our soldiers and sailors.

We feel assured of the co-operation between school officials and Liberty Loan Committees and it is our desire to receive descriptions of the results of their plans for the festivities on October 12th rather than to make unnecessary suggestions.

COMMUNITY SINGING

On October 12th the boys in the training-camps throughout the country will join the home folks in their community celebrations by singing four songs for the Fourth Liberty Loan: "The Star-Spangled Banner;" "America the Beautiful," typifying the harvest festival; "Keep the Home Fires Burning," and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," their favorite song.

Out of the preparation for the great struggle in which we are now engaged a reciprocal relationship has sprung up between the art of music, the government and the people. Music has been accorded official recognition by the Federal Government for the first time in our history. The Commission on Training Camp Activities, with the authority of the War and Navy Departments, have assigned a song leader to each camp and training station. These song leaders act as civil aides to the camp commander, and no unit now starts overseas without a repertoire of at least a dozen songs and its own company song leader.

If your community is near a training camp and you will write to the commanding officer of the camp, requesting that an official song leader, or one of the men in training, be detailed to lead the community singing of patriotic songs on October 12th, the Commission on Training Camp Activities advises us that your request will gladly be complied with.

Are you using your school house as a song training camp for the "home army" in your neighborhood? If not, why not permanently establish such a camp on Liberty Day? If you have no musical instrument available, remember that "the sweetness of the voices and the sincerity of expression are frequently enhanced when there is no accompaniment."

WARTIME ATHLETIC GAMES

Athletic games are essential factors in the training course of the soldier. Interest may be stimulated in the athletic events of the day by the introduction of several of the recreational games of the men in the war training camps in this country and overseas.

The list of games with rules for playing was furnished by the Athletic Division of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, War Department, with the following statement:

"The games of the type outlined are informal in character and require little or no equipment. The purpose of these games is broad in scope. Their proper use stimulates mental activity as well as physical, and when properly administered are calculated to bring about a nicety of co-ordination. To play games of this sort is compulsory in a large number of the camps. They are similar and in some cases identical with the games which are familiar to every school boy.

"Formal games, such as baseball, football, basketball, etc., also have a definite value, and require equipment. Such games are also very popular, but, as a general rule, are not made compulsory.

"Too much thought cannot be given to the successful adaptation of this physical medium of constructive development; for this sort of training, while general in its application, cannot fail to better the individual efficiency of the soldier or school-boy participant. Games of formal and informal nature, when applied rationally, will not only make for mind and body co-ordination, but will also tend to create a happy and contented frame of mind.

"No attempt has been made to arrange these games in schedules to fit the varying age of the players. Local conditions will make impossible a number of these suggested games, particularly those of a combative nature.

"We suggest that the entire collection be submitted to each community, so that they may choose for themselves those games which they believe will be most fitting for their purposes. Innumerable variations and modifications of these games can easily be suggested by those who have the Liberty Day program in charge."

17

Rescue Relay

This race may be run by squads or teams made up by two or more squads; or may be run as an individual event.

FIELD—Any flat playing surface.

EQUIPMENT—None.

PLAYERS—Any number.

RULE I. Entries in each rescue relay event shall be divided into two divisions. (a) "Wounded men" shall be designated as No. 1 men. (b) "Rescuers" shall be designated as No. 2 men.

Rule II. Each team shall gather at the given point—one half of each team being designated as No. 1 men, the other half as No. 2 men. Upon signal of starter, No. 1 man shall advance

to a position 20 yards beyond the starting mark.

RULE III. When signal is given No. 1 man shall drop to the ground, face downward, and body extended to full length, with heels toward the starting point, and No. 2 man shall ad-

vance to the starting mark, and form in column of files.

RULE IV. When signal is given the first No. 2 man at the starting line shall run to the No. 1 man, taking up the proper teammate (previously designated) and carry him to the original starting line. The second No. 2 man in line starts as the first No. 2 man crosses the starting line. This shall continue until each of the No. 2 men has completed the course.

Rule V. The last No. 2 man crossing the finish line first

shall determine the winning team.

RULE VI. No. 1 men shall not give No. 2 men any physical

assistance during the course of the race.

COMMENTS—This competitive race is quite popular among the soldiers in camp, and has a distinct military flavor. Boys above the age of ten should find no difficulty in conforming to these rules. I would suggest that boys under the age of ten be designated as No. 1 men. Careful attention should be paid to their weight, so that no undue strain will be placed on the older competitors.

Leap Frog Relay

Three to five men, depending on size of team placed in front of column, six feet apart, to act as bucks. Bucks bend over, hands on ankles, keeping their knees as straight as possible. At signal, column advances, each man in turn straddles, vaulting over bucks and running to any given point.

COMMENTS—Game of Leap Frog is well known to everyone, and inasmuch as it will allow any number of entries, and does not require equipment, it should find considerable favor in such a proposed field day. It will also provide considerable

amusement for both spectators and competitors.

Circle Pursuit Relay

PLAYERS—Two teams of 10 to 25, depending on the size of the gym, or running track.

Position—A large circle around the gym. or running track. All face in the same direction. Opposing players alternate about 3 yards apart. On the signal "Go" the "merry chase" begins. Every player tries to touch the runner from the opposing team, who is just in front of him and trying to do the same thing. As soon as a player is touched by one on the opposing side he drops out. The run continues until the director blows his whistle. The side having the largest number still "in the Running" is declared winner. This can be made doubly exciting by having the runners change direction on a call or blowing whistle by the director.

COMMENTS—Any flat piece of ground may be used for this event. A large circle can readily be prepared in advance. It

should be clearly marked with lime or like substance.

Over the Top

FIELD—Any large, flat playing surface. PLAYERS—Platoon vs. Platoon.

Rules—All men down on knees. Hands behind backs. Line is drawn about 15 yards behind one platoon, thus:

(trench)

Platooons face each other 3 ft. apart. At command "Go," platoon No. 1 tries to get through platoon No. 2, and as many as possible try to reach trench behind platoon No. 2. At the end of two minutes' fighting the number of men from platoon No. 1 are counted. After a short rest the order is reversed, and platoon getting most number of men in trench wins.

Paul Revere Race

FIELD-Any large, flat playing surface.

PLAYERS—Any number.

Rules—one rider (man) to each team. The rider, who should be as light in weight as possible, stands at the starting mark with the first man (or horse) at his side. The other men (horses) are stationed at intervals of 10 yards ahead. At the command "Gó," the rider jumps on the man's (or horse's) back and is carried forward 10 yds. to the next man (or horse), where he changes horses without touching ground. First rider to finish the course wins.

Pull into Trench

FORMATION—Two lines, line drawn through center to separate lines. Upon signal "Go," the men try to seize an opponent and drag him across the line. The team with the largest number of prisoners when time is up, wins. (Set time limit two minutes. Sleeves should be rolled up.)

Trench Wrestle

FORMATION—Two lines facing each other, with base line scratched on ground fifteen feet in rear. At signal "Go!" attempt to carry, drag or push opponent back to line fifteen feet in rear. Failing to give combat loses bout.

Hunting the Dug-out

FIELD—Any flat playing surface.

EQUIPMENT—A coin.

PLAYERS—Any number up to twenty-five on each side. Two

lines facing each other about four feet apart.

RULES—One team is named "Heads" and the other "Tails." A coin is tossed up between the teams. If Heads show then the side that is "Heads" turn and run to safety point (a line about thirty feet back of them). The "Tails" attempt to catch them and throw them to the ground before they reach safe territory. Players thrown to the ground drop out of the game. Players reform and coin is again tossed up. As side turns up the team seeks safety or attempts to catch other team. The team eliminating the other, wins,

Hold the Fort

FIELD—Any flat playing surface.

EQUIPMENT—None.

PLAYERS—Any number. Ten or more.

Rules—Ten men or more from each platoon (or company) stationed ten yards on either side of a whitewashed square, adequate in size, will at the starting signal dash for the square or fort and attempt to hold same; punching, kicking and clubbing barred. At the end of two minutes' contest, whistle will be blown and detail having largest number of men in square declared the winner.

Jumping Circle

FORMATION—Circle about twenty feet in diameter. One player in center holding a light rope about fifteen feet long with a soft weight on one end. Player in center swings rope around so that players in circle have to jump it. Player failing to jump rope has a point counted against his team. Or he may be made to withdraw from game.

Crossing No Man's Land

FORMATION—In single line. A parallel line is drawn about fifty feet in front, and the player being "It" stands between this line and the players. At a signal, players charge to the opposite line. "It" tries to catch as many runners as possible. Players so caught must help "It" catch the others. After such charge, those uncaught assemble themselves and try to charge back to previous base. Players charge and recharge until all have been caught.

Passing the Wounded

FORMATION—Two lines, men facing each other. Last man of front rank is passed down between the two ranks on the arms of the men at the head of the line. Here he is landed, and takes his position ready to pass other men. Last man of the rear rank is then passed down in the same manner until all have made the journey.

COMMENT—This should be played by the more mature

players.

O'Grady

In this game the men will fall in in sections of three squads each. When a command is given by the words, "O'Grady says forward, march," or any other command, the men will execute the command. When a command not preceded by the words "O'Grady says," is given, the men will not execute the command. The men who are caught off guard will pay a forfeit by running fifty yards and returning to their positions.

Whack the Kaiser

FIELD—Any level playing space, preferably 50 x 100 feet. EQUIPMENT—Any inflated ball.

PLAYERS—Any even number.

OBJECT—To whack the ball with the hand, causing it to go over opponents' goal line.

Points—Eleven points constitute a game.

Rules—Each side counts off in twos. Ones run for ball in center. When score is made on foul or by going over opponents line, number twos make a rush for ball at center. Ball must not be kicked, hit by the closed fist, scooped up, held or caught in hands. Two hands must not be used on the ball at the same time. There must be no holding, pushing or tripping. The ball must not be stopped or kicked by the feet.

Caution—Have one man appointed to rush the ball at center.

The Star-Spangled Banner





The new version here given was made by a joint committee from the National Conference of Music Supervisors and the Fosdick Commission on War Camp Activities.

From "55 COMMUNITY SONGS." C. C. Birchard & Co., Boston, By permission.

KEEP THE HOME FIRES BURNING

They were summoned from the hillside, They were called in from the glen, And the Country found them ready At the stirring call for men. Let no tears add to their hardship, As the soldiers pass along, And although your heart is breaking, Make it sing this cheery song.

> Keep the Home fires burning, While your hearts are yearning. Though your lads are far away They dream of Home; There's a silver lining Through the dark clouds shining Turn the dark cloud inside out, Till the boys come Home.

(Copyright, 1915, by Ascherberg, Hopwood & Crews, Ltd., and published by special arrangement with Chappell & Co., Ltd., 41 East Thirty-fourth Street, New York City.)

From "Songs of Our Soldiers and Sailors."

America, the Beautiful



The author of this worthy addition to our patriotic songs is professor of English in Wellesley College. The music, which is the well-known hymn tune "Materna," was composed by an American, who died in 1903. This hymn to America should be sung with fervor and devotion, the refrain "America, America" being especially marked.

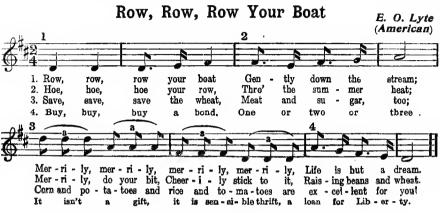
Used by permission. C. C. Birchard & Co., Boston. From "55 COMMUNITY SONGS."

Battle Hymn of the Republic



Used by permission.

Sing with marked rhythm, especially in the first and third parts. Close at a signal when all parts are singing, thus producing the full chord.



From "55 COMMUNITY SONGS." C. C. Birchard & Co., Boston. By permission.

Note that each of the four sections consists of two motives which are identicals.

Now's the time to do it, You will ne - ver rue it,



Noth-ing could be wis - er, Help to beat the Kais - er, Ding, ding, dong, ding, dong, dong. From "55 COMMUNITY SONGS." C. C. Birchard & Co., Boston. By permission.

Buy

bond.

Buy a bond,

PART III

QUOTATIONS AND REFERENCES

THE HEROISM OF COLUMBUS

Here am I; for what end God knows, not I: Westward still points the inexorable soul: Here am I, with no friends but the sad sea. The beating heart of this great enterprise. Which, without me, would stiffen in swift death: This have I mused on, since mine eye could first Among the stars distinguish and with joy Rest on that God-fed Pharos of the north, On some blue promontory of heaven lighted That juts far out into the upper sea: To this one hope my heart hath clung for years. As would a foundling to the talisman Hung round his neck by hands he knew not whose; A poor, vile thing and dross to all beside, Yet he therein can feel a virtue left By the sad pressure of a mother's hand, And unto him it still is tremulous With palpitating haste and wet with tears, The key to him of hope and humanness, The coarse shell of life's pearl, Expectancy.

Endurance is the crowning quality,
And patience all the passion of great nearts;
These are their stay, and when the leaden world
Sets its hard face against their fateful thought,
And brute strength, like the Gaulish conqueror,
Clangs his huge glaive down in the other scale,
The inspired soul but flings his patience in,
And slowly that outweighs the ponderous globe,—
One faith against a whole earth's unbelief,
One soul against the flesh of all mankind.

One poor day!—Remember whose and not how short it is! It is God's day, it is Columbus's.
A lavish day! One day with life and heart,
Is more than time enough to find a world.

- JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA—THE SALVATION OF THE WORLD

"The overthrow of the Mahometan power in Spain would have been a forgotten scene in one of the innumerable acts in the grand drama of history had not Isabella conferred immortality upon herself, her husband, and their dual crown, by her recognition of Columbus. The devout spirit of the queen and the high purpose of the explorer inspired the voyage, subdued the mutinous crew, and prevailed over the raging storms. They covered with the divine radiance of religion and humanity the degrading search for gold and the horrors of its quest, which filled the first

century of conquest with every form of lust and greed.

"The mighty soul of the great admiral was undaunted by the ingratitude of princes and the hostility of the people, by imprisonment and neglect. He died as he was securing the means and preparing a campaign for the rescue of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem from the infidel. He did not know, what time has revealed, that, while the mission of the crusades of Godfrey and Bouillon and Richard of the Lion Heart was a bloody and fruitless romance, the discovery of America was the salvation of the world. The one was the symbol, the other the spirit; the one death, the other life. The tomb of the Saviour was a narrow and empty vault, precious only for its memories of the supreme tragedy of the centuries, but the new continent was to be the home and temple of the living God."—Extract from the Columbian address of Chauncey M. Depen.

WHAT THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA MEANS TO ME

"We do not read even of the discovery of this continent without feeling something of a personal interest in the event, without being reminded how much it has affected our own fortunes and our own existence. It would be still more unnatural for us, therefore, than for others, to contemplate with unaffected minds that interesting, I may say that most touching and pathetic scene, when the great discoverer of America stood on the deck of his shattered bark, the shades of night falling on the sea, yet no man sleeping; tossed on the billows of an unknown ocean, yet the stronger billows of alternate hope and despair tossing his own troubled thoughts; extending forward his harassed frame, straining westward his anxious and eager eyes, till Heaven at last granted him a moment of rapture and ecstacy, in blessing his vision with the sight of an unknown world."—Extract from the Bunker Hill Monument address of Daniel Wesser.

THE FAITH OF COLUMBUS

If Columbus had not inspired himself from a cause superior to human interests, where then would he have drawn the constancy and strength of soul to support what he was obliged to the end to endure and submit to; that is to say, the unpropitious advice of the learned people, the repulses of princes, the tempest of the furious ocean, the continual watches during which he more than once risked losing his sight? To that, adding the combats against the barbarians, the infidelities of his friends, of his companions, the villainous conspiracies, the perfidiousness of the envious, the calumnies of the traducers, the chains with which after all, though innocent, he was loaded. It was inevitable that a man overwhelmed with a burden of trial so great and so intense would have succumbed, had he not sustained himself by a consciousness of fulfilling a very noble enterprise, which he conjectured would be glorious for the Christian name and salutary for an infinite multitude

-Pope Leo XIII.

THE ETHICAL VALUE OF THE LIFE OF COLUMBUS

"One who would understand history must know the makers of history. The value of biography is not only that it awakens and stimulates the love of history, but that it makes real the men and women whose characters have changed the world.

"If the reader of the life of Columbus can create in his imagination a picture of the stalwart Italian, towering above his fellows like Washington and Lincoln, a 'patient, brave, foreseeing man,' who, because of the faith that ruled him, bore want and pain and humiliation that he might disclose to others the vision that God had revealed to him; and if he can learn that it was the faith as much as it was the discovery that makes Columbus worth studying, the biography has fulfilled its purpose.

"It is not often that a life so full of romantic incident and tragic interest has great ethical value. But a study of the life and character of Columbus is a lesson in patience and courage and faith that every child should learn."

-CHARLES W. MOORES.

A TRIBUTE TO COLUMBUS

Behind him lay the gray Azores,
Behind, the Gates of Hercules;
Before him not the ghost of shores,
Before him only shoreless seas.
The good mate said: "Now must we pray,
For, lo! the very stars are gone.
Brave Admiral, speak; what shall I say?"
"Why, say: 'Sail on! sail on! sail on!"

My men grow mutinous day by day;
My men grow ghastly wan, and weak.
My stont mate thought of home; a spray
Of salt wave washed his swarthy cheek.
"What shall I say, brave Admiral, say,
If we sight naught but seas at dawn?"
"Why, you shall say at hreak of day:
"Sail on! sail on! sail on! sail on!"

They sailed and sailed as winds might blow, Until at last the blanched mate said: "Why, now, not even God would know Should I and all my men fall dead. These very winds forget their way, For God from these dread seas is gone. Now Speak, brave Admiral, speak and say—"He said: "Sail on! sail on! and on!"

They sailed. They sailed. Then spake the mate: "This mad sea shows his teeth to-night; He curls his lips, he lies in wait, With lifted teeth, as if to bite: "Brave Admiral, say but one good word; What shall we do when hope is gone?" The words leaped as a leaping sword: "Sail on! sail on! sail on! and on!"

Then, pale and worn, he kept his deck
And peered through darkness. Ah, that night
Of all dark nights! And then a speck—
A light! A light! A light! A light!
It grew, a starlit flag unfurled!
It grew to be Time's hurst of dawn.
He gained a world; he gave that world
Its grandest lesson: "On! Sail On!"

-JOAQUIN MILLER.

Words with music will be found in Junior Laurel Songs. Teachers' Edition C. C. Birchard & Co., Boston.

From "The Complete Works of Joaquin Miller." Copyrighted by the Whitaker Ray Co., San Francisco.

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THE AMERICAN SPIRIT

Our pride is that America is playing a noble part in the life of the world. Not a little, selfish part nor even a strong and ambitious part, but a high-minded, generous—a noble part. Our one fixed doctrine of international policy is founded in a fine chivalry, and all the resources of this conquered continent are the common property of all peoples. Take America the youthful belief in herself as an evalued of the gospel of Freedom and this war means nothing to us. only real blow that we could suffer in this war, or any other, would be the destruction of this faith. It explains to us our history and those whom we call leaders. Where it comes from or whither it will lead us we have not stopped to inquire. Like the salt that sayors the sea it has washed in from all lands. Man's spirit everywhere calls out that Justice shall be his, and Justice means understanding, and understanding means sympathy, and sympathy means brotherhood, and brotherhood means democracy, —and so we come to the meaning of the great movement a part of which we are.

-Franklin K. Lane.

